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W. L. H.

A  
Treatise  
on  
Dysentery,  
by  
Robert Randolph Turner  
of Fauquier,  
Virginia.

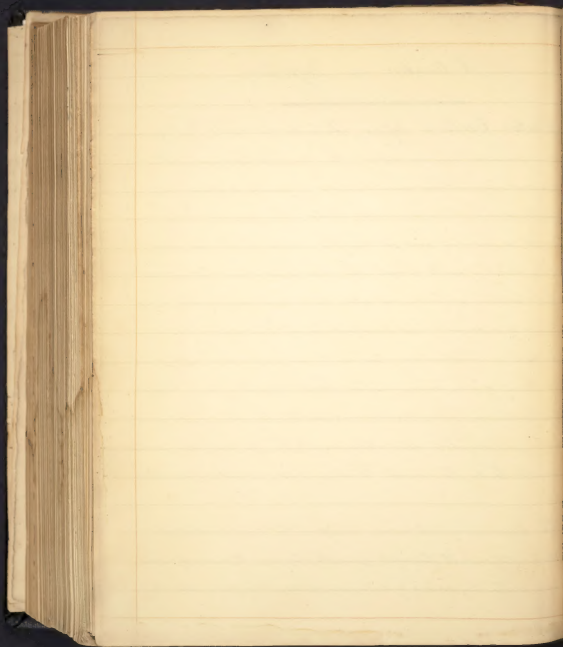


## A treatise on Dysentery.

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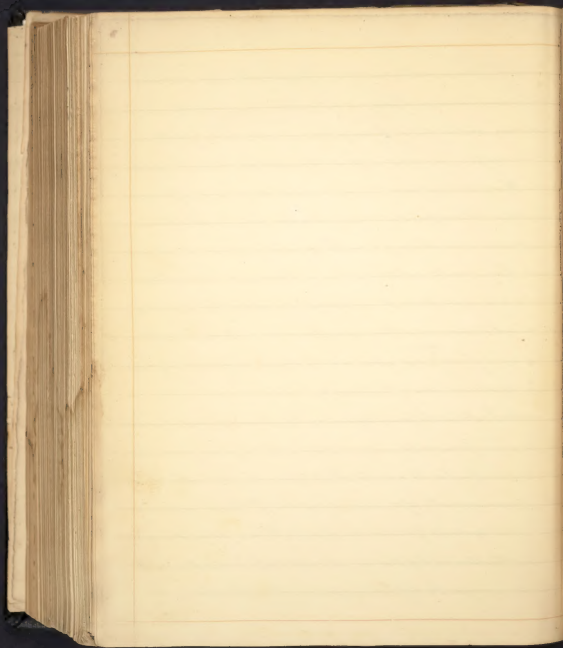
Doctor Cullen defines this disease to be "One of a contagious nature, in which the patient has frequent mucous evacuations, accompanied by much griping, and followed by a tenesmus; the stools at the frequent, being small in quantity, and the matter voided, chiefly mucous, often streaked with blood. At the same time, the natural feces seldom appear; and when they do, it is generally in substance of a compact and hardened form." This definition is perhaps as correct as any other, with one exception;—I allude to the being of a contagious nature. That Dysentery may be propagated by contagion, has been advocated by some of our most able writers; still the opinion, at the present day, is not decided to, by the most thinking and judicious practitioners.

The disease is much more incident to warm climates, than cold ones; it prevails, generally, towards the end of summer, or the beginning of autumn; continuing from about six



about two months, sometimes longer. At this season of  
the year, it is undoubtedly in our country, very frequently an  
epidemic, and as far as I can judge, is more to be attributed  
to the influence of an impure atmosphere, than to any other  
cause. We sometimes find it very prevalent and severe, after clear  
and hot weather, especially if after this, the body be exposed to a  
damp and cold atmosphere. It generally appears about the  
same time, with autumnal remittent and intermittent  
fevers, and with them it is frequently complicated or combin-  
ed, it is likewise, sometimes complicated with typhus. It  
varies in different <sup>and</sup> years so as to require different, and some-  
times opposite modes of treatment.

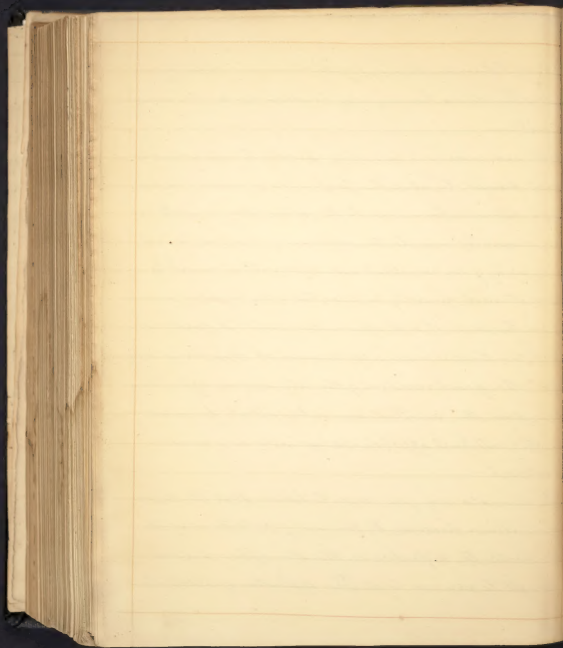
As I stated before, Typhus has been supposed by some  
to arise from contagion, generated in the system of one per-  
son and imparted to another. But from the character, which  
the disease generally assumes, in our country, I think we have no  
sufficient grounds for such an opinion. Where there are many  
crowded together, as happens in jails and hospitals, and when the  
disease is originally typhus, or assumes that character in its



proper, I presume it may possibly be communicated by con-  
tact. The disease however, may be attributed to other sources,  
namely—

Cold and moisture succeding quickly to intense heat or  
great drought, by which the perspiration is suddenly checked,  
and a determination made to the alimentary canal. It is  
very frequently owing to the influence of miasma, the ali-  
mentary cause of our remittent and intermittent fevers. I be-  
lieve, it most generally happens, that when Dysentery arises  
from this source, it will assume the remittent form, and  
that the liver is more or less concerned. A Dysentery arising  
from the general condition of the atmosphere, differs I be-  
lieve, from the remittent and intermittent fevers, only  
in the intestinal affection, and requires a very similar  
treatment.

We have also very good reason to believe, that the disease  
is sometimes produced, by the use of putrid aliments.  
A particular disposition in the atmosphere, has been  
thought to give rise to it. The application of cold to the



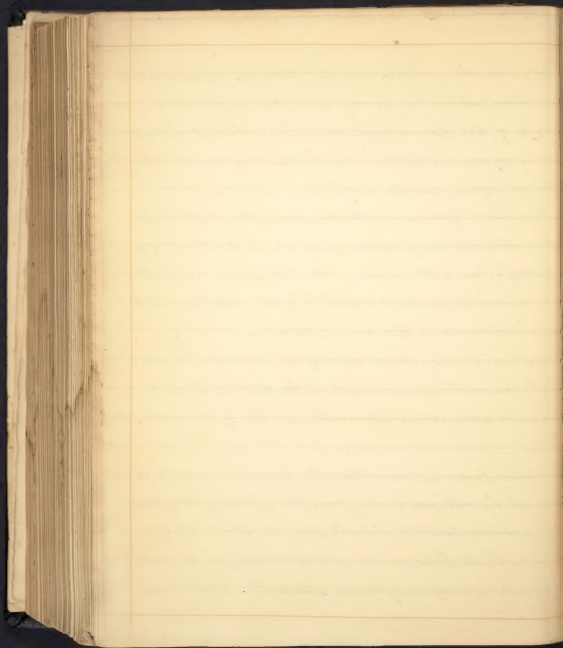


body, and the reception into the stomach, of poisonous and irritating substances, may also induce the complaint. A change of diet, from a highly stimulating to a less strengthening regimen, is another cause. To this may be added the use of impure and stagnant water.

A constant exposure to the sun, during the hottest weather, obstructed perspiration, giving rise to the want of a healthy action on the surface of the body, and, in fine, whatever increases the natural irritability of the intestines, may be enumerated among the causes of Dysentery.

Sometimes it accompanies catarrh; sometimes it alternates with rheumatism; and indeed, it has been considered by some, a catarrhal or rheumatic affection of the intestines.

Some have supposed, that the disease may be propagated by contagion, arising from the effluvia of the feces of dysenteric patients, and not from the fæcal perspiration, or breath. I believe it never to be contagious, when it proceeds in consequence of hoine-miasmatic exhalations.



I am aware of course, that should I be admitted to  
the office of a Justice of the Peace, I shall have to do  
much more than I have done heretofore. But I am  
not at all deterred by this. I have no doubt that I shall  
be able to do the work as well as I can. I have  
been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and I  
have never failed to do the work as well as I can.

The law was made by the Legislature, and I have  
no doubt that I shall be able to do the work as well  
as I can. I have no doubt that I shall be able to do  
the work as well as I can.

I have no doubt that I shall be able to do the work  
as well as I can. I have no doubt that I shall be able  
to do the work as well as I can.

In this country, it frequently occurs, that a person  
who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,  
and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,  
and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,  
and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,

and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,  
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and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,  
and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,  
and who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years,













[illegible][illegible]



a large quantity of material was removed from the  
 ground in the area.

[illegible]

The different stones in the "Houses" are  
not here of course by the same means, but they are  
of the same kind, and of the same

There is a considerable amount of water in the  
creek, and it is a part of the irrigation system  
of the valley, and it is a part of the  
water supply of the valley, and it is a part of the  
water supply of the valley.



October 1891

The weather was very fine and the day was very pleasant. I went out for a walk in the park and saw many beautiful flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours. I saw many beautiful birds and flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours. I saw many beautiful birds and flowers.

I saw many beautiful birds and flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours. I saw many beautiful birds and flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours. I saw many beautiful birds and flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours.

And then, for the first time in four days, the sun came out. I went out for a walk in the park and saw many beautiful flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours. I saw many beautiful birds and flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours.

After the dinner I went out for a walk in the park and saw many beautiful flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours. I saw many beautiful birds and flowers. The children were very happy and played for hours.













and sometimes the same disease is caused by insects, but  
 usually the disease is caused by a parasite which is  
 called the "tapeworm" and which is found in the  
 intestines of the animal. The tapeworm is a long, flat,

The start was small. The  
 weather was fine, and the  
 sun, horizontal so towards the horizon, as if  
 it were to rise upon the river, and a small













The manuscript is written in the hand of  
the person who was the author of the original  
manuscript. It is a very good copy of the original  
manuscript. The handwriting is very clear and  
the ink is very dark. The paper is very good  
and the binding is very strong. The manuscript  
is a very good copy of the original manuscript.  
The handwriting is very clear and the ink is  
very dark. The paper is very good and the  
binding is very strong. The manuscript is a  
very good copy of the original manuscript.











































[illegible]



The subject of the book is the history of  
the people of the country. The book is  
written in a very simple and plain style  
and is intended for the use of the  
people of the country.

The book is written in a very simple and plain style  
and is intended for the use of the  
people of the country. The book is  
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people of the country.





one time allowed you a view of the most  
beautiful of the natural beauties.

And especially in the morning when the  
sun is low in the sky and the whole  
country is bathed in a golden light, the most  
beautiful picture is presented to our eyes. The  
valleys are filled with flowers, the hills  
are covered with green grass, and the  
whole scene is a perfect picture of nature's  
beauty.

After the morning walk, the afternoon is  
spent in the shade of the trees, and the  
evening is spent in the quiet of the night.  
The most beautiful of the night is the  
moonlight, when the whole scene is bathed  
in a soft, silvery light. The stars are  
bright and clear, and the moon is  
full and round. The whole scene is a  
perfect picture of nature's beauty.







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The ... of the ...  
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the ... of the ...









I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.







[illegible]

He went to a ... ..  
 ... .. to the ... of the ... .. in the ...  
 ... .. the ... ..



There is nothing in nature so good as  
a goodly company of children, and should not we have  
them as little as possible in the way of  
our business. It is true that we cannot have  
any of them, and let them be as good as the others.

All mine & the people's I believe  
 have been all day & are with a great  
 lot of the same men & women & are  
 in a good way & all at all & all the  
 same all the day long & all the









A little opium, combined with a grain  
or two of ipecacuanha, is very useful, in order to  
answer this indication. It is stated upon good au-  
thority, that occasional bloodletting, in small quan-  
tities, has done much good in this form of the  
complaint. The patient should be warmly  
clothed, and flannel should be worn next the  
skin, for the purpose of keeping up a gentle de-  
phlogistic. Much may be done by a proper regimen,  
and regular exercise, particularly on horseback, if  
the patient's strength will admit of it.

It will be best to abstain from the use  
of fruits and all other foods, which is calculated  
to keep up the disorder and laxity of the bowels.

When we have reason to believe that  
there is obstruction of the liver, denoted, prin-  
cipally, by a clayey appearance of the stools, ten-  
derness upon pressure over the region of that organ,  
and sallow countenance, we must use mercury,  
until the symptoms give way.



In this case, the blue pill is the  
best preparation to which we can resort, according  
to some of our most experienced practitioners.

*Finis.*

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